four years in which he was so directly concerned. It is an unusual tning for a treaty of such importance to be signed early in the morning, but in this case it was desired that the convension be made ready early in order that it might be submitted to the Senate on the day of its signature. The document itself had been prepared carefully over night-in fact, it was practically completed at the close of office hours yesterday but it was necessary to make a close comparison, and the President wished another opportunity to go over the document, probably with a view to drawing up the message which accompanied the treaty to the Senate.

Therefore, before 9 o'clock the persons who were concerned in the preparation of the treaty were all at the State Department. For the United States there were Secretary Sherman, Assistant Secretaries Day, Adee and Cridler;

Private Secretary Babcock and the assistant private secretary, Mr. Gaytree.

On the Hawaiian side were Minister Hatch, Mr. Thurston and W. A. Kinney, all for this particular occasion accredited as special commissioners duly empowered to negotiate a treaty of annexation. After the formal greetings the After the formal greetings th of annexation. After the formal greetings the credentials of the plenipotentiaries were scanned and recorded. Secretary Sherman alone represented the United States in the signature of the convention, and it was part of the ceremony to record his authorization by the President just as much as it was the credentials of the Hawaiians from President Dole. Then came the reading and comparison of the treaty. Of this there were two drafts, one to be held by each, later on to be exchanged in the usual form.

It was 9:20 o'clock when all was ready for the signatures. The Hawaiian representatives had

It was 9:20 o'clock when all was ready for the signatures. The Hawaiian representatives had brought with them a gold pen in a plain holder, and at their request this was used for all the signatures. Secretary Sherman first signed the copy intended to be held here, while Minister Hatch first signed the Hawaiian copy of the treaty, his fellow-Commissioners coming next in order. Mr. Thurston first, followed by Mr. Kinney. The treaties were sealed by Assistant Sec-retary Cridler with a private seal carried on his watch chain, the copies were handed to their respective custodians, and the treaty was made, so far as the executive branch of the Government could effect it. There was a general exchange of congratulations between the parties to the ceremony, and after a photograph had been taken of the Commissioners the ceremony was

PRESIDENT M'KINLEY'S MESSAGE. ARGUMENTS FOR ANNEXATION OF HAWAII BRIEFLY SUMMARIZED.

Washington, June 16.-The message of the President accompanying the Hawaiian treaty was not a long document. It dealt with historical facts concerping the islands, and showed that the United States and Hawaii yearly grew more closely bound to each other. This was not really annexation, he said, but a continuation of existing relations with closer bonds between people closely related by blood and kindred ties. Since 1820, said the President, the predominance of the United States had been known. The sending of the first Envoy there brought the islands into closer relations with the United States, and those relations had grown more firm by succeeding events. At the time the tripartite agreement was made for the government of Samoa, he said, Great Britain and Germany wanted to include Hawaii in the group over which a protectorate was established, but the suggestion was rejected by the United States because this Government held that relations between Hawaii and the United States already existed which placed the islands under the especial care of this country, and that this Government could not allow any other country to interfere in the affairs of Hawaii. The annexation of the islands, said the President, and making them a part of the United States, was in accordance with the established policy of this The President called attention to the fact that

a legitimate and existing government of Hawaii offered to annex the islands to the United States in 1851, but on account of what was deemed best ands since the first American mission, and guar-anteed the autonomy of the governments of the group. The islands had been largely settled by our own people, and our people were now inter-ested in them. American interests predominat-ed, and we had grown to consider them under-our protection. The present treaty was in the light of a consummation of what had practically

been in existence for years.

Referring to the treaty negotiated under the Harrison Administration, President McKinley said that the failure to accept the proffer of annexation in 1893, while not a subject of congratulation, was not wholly without its value, as it had demonstrated that the existing Government could maintain itself, and no question could be raised of the authority of the present Govern-ment to negotiate this treaty, or of its right to yield the sovereignty of the islands.

THE SENATE RECEIVES THE TREATY. REFERRED TO THE FOREIGN RELATIONS COM-

MITTEE-PROSPECTS OF RATIFICATION. Washington, June 16 .- The treaty for the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands reached the Senate chamber at 5 o'clock to-day. The Senate at once went into executive session, and as soon as the doors were closed the Message of President McKinley accompanying the treaty and the treaty itself were read. They were attentively listened to. In one part of the chamber there was a group of Senators who will bitterly oppose the ratification of the treaty. Among them were Senators Gray, Mills, Pasco, White, Caffery, Pettigrew and McEnery.

As soon as the reading of the documents was completed, Senator Davis, chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, moved that the Message and treaty be made public. Senator Gray objected to a vote, and under the rules a single objection carried the motion over until to-morrow. Senator Davis gave notice that at the next executive session he would press the motion for publication, as all the essential facts and an almost verbatim copy of the treaty had been published in the press.

There was some discussion as to when the treaty might be considered, and Senator White asked if it was the intention to push it at this session, and upon the reply being made that it was possible, the California Senator said: "I desire to announce that I am prepared to stay here all summer to prevent the ratification of the treaty, which I consider a very bad proposi-

"I'll join you," said Senator Pettigrew, of South Dakota.

ITS FRIENDS CONFIDENT OF SUCCESS. The friends of the treaty say that there will be a decided effort to secure ratification at the present session of the Senate, and some of them go so far as to say that it will not even wait on the Tariff bill, but ratification will be urged instead of action on the existing reciprocity treaty. They realize, however, that the opposition will be so strong as to render this programme doubtful of execution.

Senator Kyle, who is one of the most zealous of the advocates of annexation, said to-day that a canvass of the Senate indicated that there were fifty-five votes certain for annexation. The Constitution requires a two-thirds vote for the ratification of treaties, making sixty necessary. Senator Kyle says there are fully a dozen Senators who are doubtful from whom to draw the five votes necessary to insure confirmation. In their calculations the friends of the treaty count on the solid support of the Republican Senators on account of the fact that it will be an Adminis-

Hood's Have a tonic effect on the stomach and bowels, even while their cathartic qualities are at work. They are easy to take, easy to operate. Druggists. 25c.

## April Violets. Colgate's Violet Water.

tration measure. They also expect to have all the Populists and are hopeful of having all the silver Republicans except Mr. Pettigrew. They also count on a fair sprinkling of Democrats, but expect to meet their principal opposition in the Democratic party in the Senate.

There will be an effort to secure a prompt report on the treaty from the Committee on Foreign Relations. There appears no doubt that a large majority of the committee will be found favorable to the agreement. Of the eleven members of this committee, eight—Messrs. Davis. Frye, Cullom, Lodge, Clark, Foraker, Morgan and Turpie—are said to be committed to the support of the treaty both in committee and in the Senate. Senator White of California announced himself to-day as determined to oppose ratificahimself to-day as determined to oppose ratifica-tion, and expressed doubt at to a serious effort being made to secure ratification.

Senator Perkins of California, although a Re-

publican, announces that he will oppose the consideration of the treaty at the present session. He says the questions involved are of too great importance for hasty disposal.

NOT TO INTERFERE WITH THE TARIFF. Senator Davis, chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, is an ardent annexationist, and the treaty in his hands will be pushed with vigor. While he will not attempt to have it considered if it interferes with the Tariff bill, which has the right of way over everything now, he will secure early action in committee, so that the treaty will be taken up whenever opportunity offers.

While there is a strong sentiment in favor of ratification, it will be necessary to convince a number of Senators whose votes are necessary that the treaty is a proper measure. Friends of the treaty say that the attitude of Japan and the comments of the English press will have a tendency to create an American senti-

ment in favor of ratification.

Senator Chilton, of Texas, says he is opposed to annexation of Hawaii if it is to become a State. He presents a proposition that, in case of annexation, Hawaii should be divided into count ties, and made a part of Oregon or Washington so that no political party can, at some future time, in some exigency, admit the islands as a State and secure two Senators. Senator Wilson said he would be glad to have Hawaii added to Washington. Senators Bacon and Clay and some others

who are not inclined to oppose ratification say that they think there should be no hasty action, and while not declaring themselves in favor of

and while not declaring themselves in favor of the treaty, they say they wish to give it careful consideration.

A number of Democratic Senators are believed to favor ratification. Among those who are said to be actually in favor of the treaty, or lean that way, are Senators Morgan, Turpic, Daniel, Rawlins, Cockrell, Roach and McLaurin. The Populists are generally supposed to be in favor of ratification, although no expression has been ratification, although no expression has been heard from Senator Allen. Senators White, of California, and Caffery, of

Louisiana, are considered among the most vig-orous opponents of ratification, and it is believed that Senators Gray and Mils, of the Foreign Re-lations Committee, also will oppose it.

A PROTEST FROM JAPAN.

THE MIKADO'S GOVERNMENT ANXIOUS TO HAVE ALL ITS TREATY RIGHTS RESPECTED.

Washington, June 16 .- Before the final signature of the Hawslian annexation treaty the Secretary of State received a formal protest from the Japanese Government, through its Legation here, against the consummation of the agreement. The protest is understood to be based on apprehension that the special treaties now existing between Japan and Hawaii, under which the Japanese enjoy advatages, will be affected injuriously by annexation.

Minister Hoshi of Japan declined to be seen to-day about Japan's protest, and Secretary Mutsu refused to discuss the matter in any way, but it is learned that the protest was made in person to the State Department yesterday afternoon by Minister Hoshi. The news of the protest was a great surprise to the Hawalian Legation, and as soon as intelligence of it was obtained Minister Hatch started out to learn the particulars. The essential point, it is said at the country. He said that the United States had virtually exercised a protectorate over the isiagainst the annexation of Hawaii or is merely a protest reserving to Japan all her rights under the existing treaty with Hawaii. It is believed that it is the latter.

The Japanese treaty with Hawaii was made in 1871 and provides that natives or citizens of one country shall have the uninterrupted right to enter into, reside and trade in the other country, and also shall have all the rights and privileges enjoyed by the people of any other country under treaty stipulations with Japan. Japan, under the treaty, consequently has a perfect right to have her immigrants enter the Hawaiian Islands. Under international law, the annexa-tion of Hawaii to the United States would abrote this treaty. Moreover, a new treaty be-een the United States and Japan, made some tween the United States and Japan, made some time ago and to become effective in 1899, provides that the United States may exclude Japanese. If Hawaii is annexed, the effect would be to permit the United States to exclude the Japanese from Hawaii. It is taken for granted, therefore, that the protest is one reserving Japan's rights under its treaty of 1871 with Hawaii. At the Japanese Legation the document filed by the Minister yesterday is not regarded as a protest against the Hawalian treaty, but is con-sidered as a request for official information. There appears however, to be no doubt that as soon as Japan is informed officially of the signing of the convention, the Government of the United States will be informed that Japan ex-United States will be informed that Japan expects and demands the recognition of all the rights and privileges which she now enjoys under her existing treatles with Hawaii. While peaceful annexation of the Hawaiian Islands would abrogate the existing treatles of that country with foreign Powers, Japan probably will contend that the United States must assume

and respect Hawaii's obligations.

The protest of Japan was discussed among Senators to-day, and the impression was that the result would be to make votes for the treaty and make its ratification possible at this session of Congress.

WHAT THE LONDON PAPERS SAY. THE ACTION OF JAPAN NOT REGARDED AS A SERIOUS OBSTACLE.

London, June 17 .- Most of the morning papers contain editorials on the proposed annexation of "The Times" says: "The United States Government has made a new departure from its historical policy The action of Japan is hardly likely to retard the Senate's speedy acceptance of the treaty, for the Senate at the present time will not pay much deference to the feeling of the coun-Such an acquisition of foreign dependencies try. Such an acquisition of lording serious foreign will bring of necessity a new and serious foreign policy, which cannot in all cases be determined by an unlimited application of Monroeism. Will Amerien pursue the colonizing course upon which she has now entered? President McKinley tries hard to represent the case as wholly exceptional, but the forces tending in an opposite direction are very

strong."
"The Standard" says: "The event will be a severe check to the Japanese notion that the Pacific islands are their ultimate heritage; and it would be a gracious act on the part of the United States to allow Japan's treaty rights to continue. Anyway, it is scarcely likely that Japan's protest can be made effective. Even the United States would made effective. Even the United States would have thought twice before fighting had Japan seized Hawaii. The natives will be better off under the American Government than before. Without doubt, the Americans will soon build a fleet to protect their colony."

"The Daily Telegraph" says: "No political complications are likely to ensue, but it is for the Americans to square annexation with the Monroe doctrine. Engand's interest in the event is only sentimental."

"The Morning Post," on the contrary, remarks;
"The Morning Post," on the contrary, remarks;
"President McKinley should be satisfied to shelve
the matter now he has brought it before the public. Japan is not likely to consent without a struggle, England will require a quid pro quo, and the
affair will scarcely escape the notice of the Australasians."
"The Dally News" admits that the United States
has a superior claim, and expects that the Japan
protest will be merely diplomatic.

North Shore Limited-New-York Central's morning train to Chicago. Leave Grand Central Station 10:00; arrive Buffalo 8:40 p. m., Chicago next morning at 9:00, by Michigan Central.

HOW IT IS VIEWED HERE.

A BEET-SUGAR ARGUMENT AGAINST IT-THE COMMERCIAL ADVANTAGES SHOWN BY THE HAWAIIAN CONSUL.

Wallace P. Willett, the well-known sugar broker of No. 81 Wall-st, and compiler of the statistics of the sugar trade, whose opinions are supposed to represent the views of the Sugar Trust, speaking vesterday upon the question of the annexation

"Looking at this proposal to annex Hawaii from a particularly commercial basis, I must confess I cannot see where its advantages come in. One undamental reason why I say this is because Hawall is too far away to affect the interests of the largest class of our population—I mean the farmers.
And not only that, this treaty will tend to put backward and delay the development of the domestic beet-sugar industry, and this development was one of the principal objects Congress had in view in determining to place a high tariff on sugar. The Sandwich Islands are capable, it must be remem-bered, of doubling and even trebling their present

"It would seem, in the face of the treaty, that the Government upon one hand is endeavoring to protect the domestic sugar industry, while upon the other hand, with the aid of this annexation proposal, the Administration is trying to counterbalance or destroy altogether the good effect of the high tariff. There can be no question that the home best-sugar industry, in the course of a few years under the provisions of the new Tariff bill, would increase sufficiently to supply half the requirements of the United States. But this intention of annexing the Hawalian Islands is a serious drawback to any anticipation of increased production. The annexa-tion would interfere considerably with our domestic industry, because the sugar grown in the Sandwich Islands will be landed in San Francisco free of all duties, and from San Francisco, at a moderate rate of freight, the Hawatian sugar will easily reach our markets as far east as the Missouri River, covering the very tract of territory in this country which is best adapted for the production of beet sugar, and thus taking away from that section possibility of marketing its product. In view of this fact few capitalists would venture to risk of this fact lew capitalists would be their money in this domestic industry. And to me it seems almost like a calamity to destroy, as it were, this industry, which is likely to become a wonderfully useful and financially successful ad-

junct to the trade conditions of the United States." Elisha H. Allen, the Hawaiian Consul in this city, expressed himself on the other hand as being extremely pleased at the treaty of annexation, and demonstrated to a Tribune reporter many reasons from a commercial point of view-the only one from which he would discuss the matter-why the plan would redound to the advantage of both the United States and the Sandwich Islands.

"For bota countries," he said, "It is a most im portant step from whichever way it is looked at. n fact, I do not think that any one who is familiawith the workings of the reciprocity treaty can doubt that the annexation is desirable. The trade between the United States and Hawaii has grown rapidly and consistently. At the present momen it has reached large proportions, and when the annexation treaty goes into operation it will increase with still greater stride. American money has been invested in Hawaii. As a result the islands have prospered, and Americans have received the greatest benefit therefrom. How America has developed the resources of the Hawaiian Islands is shown by figures compiled by William R. Castle, late Hawaiian Minister in Washington. In 1896 Hawaii imported \$7,164,561 40 in value, of which no ess than \$5,464,308 20 was bought in the United States. It exported \$13,515,220 13, and of this the United States took \$15,460,098 15, or, in other words, 92.26 per cent of our whole trade and commerce Great Britain had 3.33 per cent, Germany less than I per cent, while China and Japan had 2.56 per cent, although they number over 40,000 out of a popula-

l per cent, while China and Japan had 2.56 per cent, although they number over 40,000 out of a population of 110,000.

"American ships carried \$18.717.542 \$2\$ of this trade, and yet it is said that the American flag has nearly disappeared from the sea. All of our lumber, bricks, lime and other building material, as Mr. Castle has pointed out, come from the Pacific coast of the United States. The farmers of that locality will also share in the benefits of the treaty, for all of our flour and other forms of cereal foods as well as hay and grain to feed our cattle and other animals is bought there. Much of our sugar machinery and other hardware comes from the Pacific coast.

"The opposition that may be raised to the annexation by the beet-sugar producers is groundless. Hawaii will never raise beets, and our limit is about reached in cane-sugar production, because there is no more suitable land. We may raise two hundred and fifty thousand tons, while the American people use over two million tons. And it must not be forgotten that Hawaii is 2,100 miles from our nearest market, and niether reciprocity nor annexation can overcome that physical fact. Also if the treaty is successful it will have the tendency of encouraging people to go to the islands, and with increase of population will follow greater commercial facilities, and wita these and the introduction of American progressive ideas the islands will prosper to such an extent as to make Hawaii a valuable colony to the United States."

Collis P. Huntington, president of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, would not discuss the probable effects of the ireaty upon the United States. For the reason, as he explained, that he had not studied the commercial conditions of the two countries. "Still." he added, "so far as my knowledge takes me I should think that the treaty will improve the commercial relations between the islands and this country. Hawaii would serve a good purpose as an outlying station in the Pacific for American naval ships. I think also that the Americ

NO CONFLICT WITH JAPAN, SAYS ITO. Paris, June 16.-The "Matin" to-day publishes an interview with the Marquis Ito, of Japan, who is now in this city on his way to attend Queen Vicnow in this city on a way to attend queen vir-toria's Jubilee celebration, in which he says that Japan never had any idea of entering into a conflict with the United States as an outcome of the troubles between Japan and Hawail—incidents, he added, which have been greatly exaggerated.

COMMENT FROM PARIS.

Paris, June 16.-The "Journal Des Débats," com menting on the Hawalian appexation treaty to-day,

"Only Great Britain and Japan have enough in terest in Hawaii to oppose its annexation, especially Great Britain. In these times of imperial unity there will probably be lively regret at seeing the American Republic installed in an important position in the Pacific, between Canada and Australia. Japan is not in a position to oppose American ambi-



man's watch
briskly ticks
away the few remaining hours of his
life. When a man feels run-down and
out of sorts and knows that he is overworking himself, he should call
"Time 4 himself. His life is more
precious both to himself and his family than the few dollars he will gain by
sticking to his work or his business.
A few days' rest and a little right
treatment, and he will be robust and
ready for a fresh plunge into work.
When a man is run-down, the best medicine in the

"Time is " With-

ready for a fresh plunge into work.

When a man is run-down, the best medicine in the world for him is Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovworld for him is Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It is the great appetite-maker. It will make a man "hungry as a woll" and it will attend to it that the life-giving elements of what he eats are assimilated into the blood and carried to all parts of the body, to build up new and healthy tissue. It makes firm flesh and strong muscles. It builds up the flesh to a healthy standard, but does not make fat people more corpulent. It tones the nerves and invigorates the liver. An honest dealer won't offer you an inferior substitute for a little extra profit.

"Allow me to express my gratitude to you for the benefit I have received from your wonderful Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser." writes Miss Rachel A. Jones, of Thomaswille, Rankin Co., Miss. "I must say that it is worth more than its weight in gold. I have gained more information in perusal of a few pages than twice the \$1.00 which you formerly asked would be worth to me. Von are doing a good and grand work. I do not see how you give such a volume away upon receipt of only 21 one-cent stamps, to cover cost of mailing." For above book address the author. Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

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AN ISLAND DOMAIN.

for over a quarter of a century.

THE HAWAHANS, THEIR CLIMATE, THEIR COUNTRY, THEIR HISTORY.

WHAT SORT OF A PLACE IT IS PROPOSED THE UNITED STATES SHALL ACQUIRE.

The Hawalian Islands comprise an archipelago it the Pacific Ocean about 3,500 miles west of Mexico and 2,700 miles southwest of San Francisco. They lie between latitudes 18 degrees 51 .ninutes and 22 degrees 50 minutes north and longitudes 154 degrees 50 minutes and 161 degrees 40 minutes west. There are twelve of them, covering an area of 6,677 square miles, the largest of the group being Hawali, whose area is about 4,000 square miles. There are two active volcanges on this Island-Kilauea and Mauna Los. Many eruptions, attended with loss of life,

The highest point on Hawaii, Mauna Kea, is 13,866 feet above the sea level, and there are other great

altitudes on the island.

The rock of the whole group is volcanic. The following are some of the minerals that have been noticed: Sulphur, pyrites, common sait, sal-ammoniac, ilmonite, quartz, angite, chrysolite, garnet, labradorite, feldspar, gypsum, soda-alum, cop-peras, glauber-salt, nitre and calcite. The vegetable kingdom is rich in interesting forms, and many new species and varieties have been discovered. A CLIMATE HOT AND COOL.

The climate is much affected by locality, and varies from cool, frosty weather to a high average of heat. The northeast trade winds blow the greater part of the year, and prevent the heat from becom

ing oppressive The soil is fertile and well adapted to planting and grazing. It is estimated that there are nearly 2,000, to acres of grazing land and 290,000 acres of arable and. The mountain sides abound in forests, in which there is plenty of ship timber and ornamenta woods. Sugar, of course, is the principal product. There were in 1890 between forty and fifty plantations, which raised and manufactured about 40,000 ons of sugar, besides quantities of molasses. Wool, hides, tallow, rice and bananas are exported in onsiderable quantities. Nearly all the crops of temperate climes can be grown, but they are not profitable, because of lack of markets. In 1890 the value of the sugar plantations was estimated at \$22,347,690, owned as follows: By citizens of the United States, \$24,735,610; by British, \$5,038,130; by Germans, \$2,008,600, by Hawattans, \$266,250; by all other nationalities, \$29,100. The area of land under sugar cultivation was 67,849 acres, and the exports of sugar were 292,083,580 pounds.

WHO ARE THE HAWAHANS.

There are two theories of the origin of the Ha wailans. One contends for their relationship with he Teltee branch of the great Nahoa family of Mexico. This makes the Hawaiians the oldest Polynestan colony, from which the other branches of The other theory supports the family sprang. the hypothesis that all the Pacific archipelagoes and islands were colonized by successive migrations from uthern Asia. This theory has the support of Hawailan traditions.

Hawaiian traditions.

In 1891 the real and personal property was estimated at \$39,000,000, the public debt was \$2,313,800 and the postal savings banks held deposits of \$982,061. The foreign trade was \$17,598,270, of which the United States had \$15,095,556.

The population in 1890 was \$9,990. The natives were 34,426 half-castes, 6,186; born in Hawaii of foreign parents, 7,485; Cainese, 15,301; Japanese, 12,300; Portuguese, 8,602; natives of the United States, 1,298. British, 1,344. Germans, 1,034; Norwegians, 227; French, 70; Polynesians, 585; other foreigners, 419.

WHEN THEY WERE FOUND.

The islands were discovered in 1542 by a Spanish navigator named Gaetano. Long before this several Spanish vessels had been wrecked on the coast of Hawali, and the survivors had intermarried the natives. Captain Cook visited the Islands in 1778, signifing the Islands of Oahu and Kauai on January 18 and anchoring at Walmea. Kauai, January 19 After visiting the Island of Nilhau he sailed for the American coast, but returned and was finally killed by the natives.

THE HAWAHAN FEUDAL SYSTEM.

The Hawalians at this time supported an elabbrate feudal system, closely analogous to the system in Europe in the Middle Ages. Kamehameha l was the first king. In 1792 and the two fe years Vancouver visited the Hawalian Islands and introduced cattle on May 8, 1819. Kamehameha dled after a successful reign, in which he had established his kingdom over the whole group. His eldest son, Liholiho, succeeded him, under the title of Kamehameha II, with Kaahumanu, widow of Kamehameha II, with Kaahumanu, widow of Kamehameha II, as Premier, and she in influence and power was the real sovereign. Shortly after, on April 4, 1829, the first missionaries arrived from the United States—seven men with their wives. They immediately began to reduce the language to writing. The first printing was done in 1822. In 1823 the King and Kamamalu, his queen, visited Great Britain, where they both died the year following. Then the Premier became regent and governed until the majority of Kaulkeaouli II, brother of the late King, a period of nine years. In 1825 the Ten Commandments were adopted as laws, are a few criminal laws were enacted in 1827 and 1829. The first Roman Catholic missionaries arrived July 7, 1827. Kaulkeaouli assumed the government in 1833 as Kamehameha III. In 1840 the King and chiefs promulgated the constitution granting civil rights to the people. On February 5, 1842, the provisional cession of the Islands to Great Britain occurred, in consequence of the harsh demands of Lord George Paulet. This arrangement was terminated and the Hawaiian flag was restored by Admiral Thomas on July 31 of the same year. In 1846 Kamehameha III approved the famous Land act, by which he released the royal right to a large portion of the lands of the kingdom and provided for their conveyance to the people.

In 1849 the temporary occupation and embargo of In 1840 the temporary occupation and embargo of dled after a successful reign, in which he had

right to a large portion of the lands of the kingdom and provided for their conveyance to the
people.

In 1849 the temporary occupation and embargo of
the port of Honolulu by the French took place. In
1852 free suffrage was granted as a civil right.
The King died in 1854, and was succeeded by Alexander Liholiho, son of Kinau, the daughter of
Kamehameha I. He reigned as Kamehameha IV.
Lot Kamehameha, brother of the late king, succeeded as Kamehameha V, and abrogated the national constitution and promulgated a new one,
limiting the right of suffrage by a property qualification. He died December 11, 1852, leaving the
Kamehameha dynasty extinct.

After a four weeks' interregnum, Lunalilo was
nominated unanimously by the people and was
elected King by the Legislature. His short reign,
one year, was noted for the institution of measures
for the restoration of liberal principles of the old
constitution, for the unpopular ministerial effort
for commercial reciprocity with the United States
on the basis of a cession of the Pearl River Lagoon,
and for the bloodless mutiny of the troops at the
barracks in Honolulu. Lunalilo died February 3,
1874, and left no Issue. On February 12 Kalakaua
was elected King by the Legislature, notwithstanding the determined opposition of Queen Dowager
Emma, which culminated at the election in a riot
by her supporters in which many of the representatives were severely injured and the legislative
hall was partially demolished. Order was restored
by armed forces from British and United States
warships in the harbor.

QUEEN LIL APPEARS.

In 1887 the progressive party demanded a new constitution providing for a cabinet removable only by vote of the Legislature. This was accepted by Kalakaua, who afterward, however, tried to regain his lost power. Kalakana died in January, 1891 his lost power. Kalakana died in January, 1891, and was succeeded by his sister, Lilluokalani, who from the first was opposed to the new constitution. Soon size began to evade some of its essential provisions, especially by the repeated appointment of ministries in opposition to the vote of the Legislature, and gave further offence by her alliance with a lottery project and the opium industry. Finally it was learned that she intended to proclaim a new constitution. This caused her overthrow. A provisional government was established which finally led to the present republic.

## THE QUIGG CLUB'S PLANS.

The excursion of the Quigg Club on August 2 to Grand View Park, on the Sound, will be the first excursion to be held by a Republican organization of the XIXth Assembly District. No pains will be spared to make it a great success. The Quigg Club spared to make it a great success. The quigg Club extends the privilege of its rooms, No. 371 Amsterdam-ave., to the various election district associations of the XIXth Assembly District for a revision of their rolls and the enrolment of new members in accordance with the recommendation of President Quigg, of the Republican County Committee. The rooms of the club are always open to Republicans. mittee. The Republicans.

STATE LEAGUE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE. The New-York State League of Republican Clubs has issued a call for a meeting of the Executive Committee of the League to be held at the head-Madison-ave., to-morrow at 11 a. m. The committee, which is composed of one member from each Assembly district in the State, will make arrange-ments for attending the convention of the National League of Republican Clubs at Detroit on July 13, 14 and 13. It is likely that the delegates who ge will indulge in an excursion on the great lakes.

THE HAWAIIAN REVOLUTION.

LILIUOKALANI'S DOWNFALL AND THE EFFORT TO RESTORE HER.

FAILURE OF PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S SCHEME-A FORMER ANNEXATION TREATY WITH-

DRAWN FROM THE SENATE. movement for the annexation of the Hawalian Islands began when early in 1875, at the overthrow of the monarchy, on January 14, Queen Liliuokalani attempted to promulgate a new con-stitution, depriving the foreigners of the right of franchise and abrogating the existing House of Nobles, at the same time giving to her power to appoint the new House. This was resisted by the foreign element in the community, who at once appointed a Committee of Safety of thirteen mem-

bers, who called a mass-meeting, which was at-tended by nearly fifteen hundred people. The meet-

ing adopted resolutions condemning the action of

the Queen and authorizing the committee to take

into consideration whatever means were necessary to protect the public safety. On January 16 the committee issued a manifesto declaring the Hawalian monarchy abrogated and proclaiming a provisional government to exist America have been negotiated and agreed upon. The Provisional Government consisted of an Executive Council of four members, S. B. Dole, J. A. King, P. C. Jones and W. O. Smith, the first-named acting as president and chairman of the Council, and an Advisory Council of fourteen members, to have general legislative authority. All the officers of the monarchy were requested to continue to exercise their functions, except the Queen, the Marshal, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Min-

ister of the Interior and the Attorney-General. The new Government then called on volunteers, who assembled armed to the number of five hundred. The old Government surrendered without striking a blow.

John L. Stevens, the United States Minister, ther recognized the new order as the de facto Government, and the ex-Queen issued a protest, declaring that she yielded to "the superior force of the United States, whose Minister has caused United States troops to be landed and declared that he would support the said Government." She yielde her authority "until such time as the United States shall undo the acts of its representative and reinstate me in the authority which I claim as constitutional sovereign of the Hawaiian Islands." THE MOVEMENT FOR ANNEXATION.

A commission, consisting of Loring A. Thurston, V. C. Wilder, William R. Caset, Charles L. Carter and Joseph Marsden, at once started for Washington with a petition for annexation, and were received by Secretary Foster on February 4. After several conferences with President Harrison and Secretary Foster a treaty of annexation was prepared and sent to the Senate. This was close to the end of General Harrison's term, and the Senate had not time to act on the convention

On March 9 President Cleveland withdrew the On March 15 he chose ex-Congressman James H. Blount, of Georgia, his "paramount" commissioner to investigate the state of affairs in commissioner to investigate the state of affairs in the Island and report to him. He spent about five months in Honolulu, and on August 22 got back to Washington. Immediately on his arrival in the islands, he hauled down the American flag which had been raised over the public buildings by the Provisional Government. EFFORT TO RESTORE THE MONARCHY.

On November 19 the Cleveland Administration announced, though somewhat indirectly, its definite policy on the Hawalian question. The statement of the Government's policy was not contained in message to the Senate, or even in a report to that body from the State Department. The President simply figured in the matter as the "addresse of a more or less informal communication from of a more or less informal communication from Secretary Gresham, in which the latter reviewed the history of the revolution and the treaty of annexation, and condemned the Hawalian Provisional Covernment as revolutionary and illegal, advising the permanent withdrawal of the annexation treaty virtually declaring the United States morally bound to overthrow President Dole by force, and to restore Queen Lilliuokalant to her former sovereignty. This document was dated October 18. Congress was in session at that time, but the new programme was withheld from the treaty-making power of the Senate.

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Minister Stevens was then superseded by Minister Willis, who arrived at Honolulu on November 4. Plenary power was given him to call on the blue-jackets to invade the Hawalian capital and overturn the existing Government, and it is said that his instructions required him to take steps on his girval at Honolulu to put the projected restoration through without loss of time.

On December 6 news was received from Mr. Willis to the effect that "no change in the present situation would take place for several weeks." "I brought with me certain instructions from the United States Government." he said, "but since my arrival contingencies have arisen of which neither the Government nor myself was aware when I left Washington.

The whole Hawalian question is now in abeyance."

The ex-Queen's supporters were dismayed at the turn affairs had taken, and hinted that Minister Willia would be severely reprimanded for not carrying out his instructions. However, on December 18, President Cleveland sent a message to Congress which virtually admitted the defeat of his plans, and declared that, as a result of "difficulties lately keeps here agad in Hawaii." the latter was

is, President Cleveland sent a message to Congress which virtually admitted the defeat of his plans, and declared that, as a result of "difficulties lately created, both here and in Hawaii." the latter was abandoned as a field for Executive action, and the whole question transferred to the "broader authority and discretion of Congress." The President added that "he would be much gratified to co-operate in any legislative plan which might be devised for the solution of the problem."

DEFEAT OF MR. CLEVELAND'S PLAN. The intentions of the Government had been carefully concealed from both Congress and the public up to this point. Congress was in session contin ually while the scheme of restoration was hatched and developed, but the President and his advisers had not allowed a whisper of their intentions to be heard until both branches of Congress had dispersed, and Minister Willis had presumably reached Honolulu and carried out the Administration's orders, even in the face of the almost universal condemnation of the memorandum of Secretary Gresham made public in November. In his annual Mescage to Congress on December 4, Mr. Cleveland simply announced that "upon the facts developed" it seemed to him that the only honorable course for our Government to pursue is to undo the wrong that had been done, and to restore as far as possible the status existing at the time of our forcible intervention." The bare notice followed that "our present Minister at Honolulu has received appropriate instructions to that end." The Senate responded by passing a request for all diplomatic correspondence bearing on the restoration project. President Cleveland's policy was sharply criticised by Congress and the newspaper press. No further efforts of a serious nature were made to restore Liliuokalani, and the Provisional Government has remained in power until the present time. heard until both branches of Congress had dis-

MISS RAWKS PLAYS FINE TENNIS

SECOND DAY OF THE WOMEN'S CHAMPIONSHIP TOURNAMENT AT WISSAHICKON HEIGHTS.

Philadelphia, June 16 .- Miss Maud Banks, of Philadelphia, was the heroine of the second day's play in the women's championship lawn tennis tournament at Wissahlekon Heights this afternoon She not only played a close match against Miss Juliette Atkinson, of Brooklyn, the ex-champion of the country, but also surprised all hands by her clever play in the mixed doubles, in which she and Mr. Griffith beat Miss Neely, of Chicago, and Mr. Paret, of New-York. In the semi-final round in the singles to-morrow

Miss Atkinson will meet her younger sister, while Miss Neely, the Western expert, will play Miss Kenderdine, of Philadelphia. The winners will come together in the final round on Friday, and Miss Bessie Moore, last year's champion, will meet the final victor for the championship on Saturday. The scores of the day's play follow:

Championship singles (first round)—Miss Juliette Atkinsons Brooklyn, bear Miss Maud Banks, Philadelphia, 6—1, 4—6, 6—1; Miss Edith Kenderdine, Philadelphia, beat Miss Ellen Kirchen, Philadelphia, 6—2, 4—6, 8—6, Women's doubles (preliminary round)—Miss Juliette Atkinson and Miss Kathleen Atkinson beat Mrs. E. B. Beaumont and Miss Edith Slevin, 6—6, 6—3.

Mixed doubles (preliminary round)—Miss Maud Banks

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and R. C. Griffith heat Miss Carrie Neely and J. P. Paret. 6-1, 7-5; Miss Laura Hensen and D. L. Magnulet heat Miss K. G. Atkinson and F. M. Thompson by default. First round-Miss Laura Hensen and D. L. Magnulet heat Miss Alice Coombs and Fortham Morgan, 9-7, 3-7. beat Miss After Coombs and Persiaan Morgan, 9 - 5 - 1 6 - 3.

Consolation women's singles (preliminary round)—Mrs Frank Edwards, Philadelphia, beat Mrs. E. B. Reaumont Philadelphia, 9 - 2 6 - 1, Miss Pay Harian, Philadelphia, beat Miss Edvin Rotch, Boston, 6 - 1, 6 - 4, beat Miss Edvin Rotch, Boston, 6 - 1, 6 - 4, ed. First round—Miss Ray Harian, Philadelphia, beat Miss Elizabeth Rastall, Philadelphia, 6 - 4, 6 - 1, Men's doubles (semi-final reund)—M. D. Smith and C. Tete, jr., beat M. R. Fielding and O. B. Judson, 6 - 3; 7 - 6 - 8 Robert Steele and D. R. Magruder beat J. P. Paret and C. C. Sichel, 6 - 2, 6 - 2.

THE RICHARDSON WILL.

LETTERS OF CITATION ISSUED ON THE WIDOW! APPLICATION.

Surrogate Fitzgerald yesterday issued letters & citation upon the application of Mrs. Emma Rich ardson, directing George Richardson, Della Rich ardson and others, legally interested in the will o the late Joseph Richardson, to appear before his on August 6, and show cause why the will executed by the decedent in April, 1897, should not be admitted to probate. Joseph Richardson left two wills, one executed in 1894 and one in 1897. In the will of 1894, Mr. Richardson practically leaves everything to his son George and his daughted Della. In the latter will the fortune, after a fee minor bequests, is divided equally among the widow, son and daughter. The wills make a mention of either of the testator's half-brothen and sisters, and it is probable that they will appear as contestants. It is almost contain that the children will fight the admitting of the 186 will to probate.

